the liking of Indians as had no Viceroy, with the exception of Lord Ripon. He began to give up the prestige bogy, and Lord Linlithgow has carried on the process. He has invited Mr. Gandhi on more than one occasion to meet him and discuss matters; there is more readiness to admit mistakes. As an example, one may take the recent crisis in Orissa, where it was decided that an I.C.S. official of the province should deputise for the Governor when he took leave. The Congress Ministers threatened to resign on the basis that it was derogatory to the dignity of the Government to have over them as Governor an erstwhile servant of the Government, and, after a short delay, it was announced that the Governor had cancelled his leave. Similarly, the recent resignations of the ministries in U.P. and Behar were met with conciliatory measures on the part of the Government and Whitehall only equalled by the cautious tactics of the Mahatma. One is inclined to think that the British respect the Indian for insisting on the full rights and dignities of the new provincial governments. The Congress still bans social contact with Governors or other officials on the part of Congressmen, but I doubt whether this will last long. Of course, the Left attacks any kind of concession to the Imperialist.

But the racial virus is by no means expunged. We criticise Nazi "racial biology," but there are unpleasant echoes of it in India. The caste system seems to have got into the Englishman's blood in that country. I shall not dwell on this unpleasant aspect of Indo-British relations, for racialism feeds upon criticism [r]and the best way of dealing with it is to refuse to accept its premises and laugh at it whenever possible. But race prejudice has in India created a community and perpetrated a crime which can hardly be equalled elsewhere. I refer to the Eurasian community, now known as Anglo-Indians.